L'EW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND PULTON STE

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-King CHARRING-P. P. OR THE MAN AND THE TIGEZ. BOWERY THEATRE, BOWGEY-LAVITTE-A KISS IN THE

BURTON'S THEATER, Chambers street—Poor GREEK, MAN BURTON'S NEW YORK DIRECTORY FOR 1856. WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Awkward Arrival

LAURA KEKNE'S VARIETIES, Broadway-THE LITTLE WOOD'S MINSTRELS, 444 Broadway-ETHIOPIAN PER-

BUCKLEY'S BURLESQUE OPERA HOUSE, 539 Broad Few York, Saturday, January 12, 1856.

Mails for Europe.

NEW YORK HERALD—EDITION FOR EUROPE.

The mail steamship Arago, Capt. Lines, will leave this

port to-day, at noon, for Southampton and Havre.

The European mails will close in this city at half-past
tem o'clock this morning.

The HERALD (printed in English and French) will be sublished at nine o'clock in the morning. Single copies, m wrappers, sixpence.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the New York Herald will be received at the following LOSDON—Am. & European Express Co., 17 and 18 Cornhill
Pans— do. do. 8 Pince de la Bourse
LIVERPOOL— do. do. 7 Rumford street

do. do. 8 Place de la F do. 7 Rumford do. 7 Rumford do. 7 Rumford The contents of the European edition of the HERALI will embrace the news received by mail and telegraph at the effice during the previous week, and to the hour of

The steamship Atlantic from Liverpool, had not made her appearance off this port at one o'clock this morning. She is now in her fourteenth day out.

The United States Senate was not in session yes terday. In the House, after voting once for Speaker, Mr. Zollikoffer offered a resolution, which was adopted, designed to elicit certain opinions from Mr. Richardson on the slavery question. One of our cor-respondents states that Mr. Clingman will to-day move the adoption of the plurality rule, and that he will be supported by a number of leading democrats. Should this statement prove correct, we shall no doubt announce the election of Mr. Banks in to-morrow's paper.

In the New York Senate, yesterday, Mr. Petty's bill, amending the naturalization laws, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. In the Assembly, the voting for Speaker was continued until the adjournment. On the last ballot, Odell received 45 votes, Pendergrast 34, and Bailey 36. There is no sympsom of a surrender on either side.

The soft shells closed up their business at Syra cuse yesterday afternoon. We give in another column a report of their proceedings, including the resolutions adopted and a list of the delegates selected to attend the Circinnati Convention. In order that our readers may see at a glance whom the hards and softs have respectively deputed to repre sent them in the National Convention, we prese below, in parallel columns, the names of the delegates appointed. Here they are :-

Les appointed.

FIARD SHELLS.

Appointed Aug. 74, 1855.

AT LARGE

EXLECATES. ALTERNAY

OC Bronson A Sche

C O'Conor A War

S Beardeley Libb

G W Ulmton h S c

Diel. District District

G Capers G S

A B SOIT SHELLS.

prointed Jan. 11, 1855.

AT LARGE.

DELEGATES.
H Seymour
N Hill, Jr
D Richmond
R Kelly
perfeller Pellegates.
W H Ludlow
H F Jones
S E Johnston
Thos G Tallmadge
Thomas Bowers
A bert Smith
Lohn Kalley ALTERNATES. Those of Russian Thomas Bowers Abert Smith John Keller Service A C Niven

11—W F Ru-sell

W E Leete

12—H Staats

W H WEren S E-ynoids, J S S Wandell J S Nafew G Young, Jr A Wing D B McNelll J M Toold
T Hoyle
Augustus C Hand
J L Russell
W C Crain
John C Wright
Elias Brown
R Parker
S M Shaw
John Sprincker
F Koenan
H P Gringle
S A Kenyon
S F Fairchild
Dewit: C West
Chast Suith
Lennis McCarby
Seh Huteniason
Elimore P Ross
Carvin Foster
W U Spreace
C Seated Brastus Hale J J Peak J A Green John Mc Intosh C Sentell John J Taylor H D Sarto W C Rhodes N T Williams 28-J A Vanderille W C Rhodes
James Falkner
S P Jewett
J C Campbell
Henry Glowacki
L P Weatherby
Wm Vandevoort
O Touslev
Israel T Hatch
J M Murphy
Samuel S Jenks
Hiram Sackett

Ex-Governor Bigler was yesterday nominated for the United States Senate by a caucus of the demo cratic members of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

By the arrival of the steamship Prometheus at New Orleans, on Thursday, from San Juan, we have a fortnight's later news from San Francisco. Oregon and Nicaragua. The intelligence from California is of no general importance. There were reports of an extensive filibustering expedition having landed in Lower California. The San Francisco markets were dull. From Oregon we learn that the Indians had been very troublesome. Several sanguinary battles had been fought. Near Walla Wella river. Cant. Bennett, Lieut, Barrow and three privates were killed, and fourteen wounded. At Paget's Sound Lieut. Slaughter and several others had been killed. Gen. Wool, however, was making arrangements for a vigoros campaign against the savages. Everything was quiet in Nicaragoa. The highly important news respecting a revolution in Nicaragua and the defeat of Walker, which was published in a Washington paper early in the week, turns out to have been a fabrication. The Northern Light left San Juan on the 4th instant, for this port, with \$600,000 in treasure. She will probably arrive

on Sunday.

We give elsewhere a full report of the testimony taken before the Coroner's inquest on the victims of the recent railroad catastrophe near Poughkeepsie, together with the verdict of the jury in the case of Mrs. Huribut and Mr. James Gordon. The case of Mrs. Greene has yet to be passed upon.

In the Board of Conneilmen, last night, resolutions were adopted constituting a committee of five to report upon and present to the Board a copy of a new City Charter to secure to the citizens of York a good, economical government. The Board of Aldermen were invited to co-operate with the Councilmen in this work. The Finance Committee of the Board was announced last night, and the other committees for the year ensuing promised by the President to be made public at an early day.

The sales of cotton yesterday embraced about 800 a 900 bales. The general tone of the market was firm, while small sales were made, including some lots on the wharf, at irregular prices, and in some cases at slightly easier rates. Flour was in fair demand at \$7 87 a \$8 for common to good brands of State. Wheat was quiet. Corn was in moderate request, with sales at 91c. a 93c. for old Western mixed Pork was firmer, and sales of mess were made at \$15 87, and at the close there were no sellers under \$16; and 500 bbls. prime to arrive soon were sold at

\$14. Beef was dul', while lard was firm. Sugars were quiet. Sales of coffee were confined to small lots of Java and Jamaica, at reses stated elsewhere Freights were steady for English ports, and pretty free engagements of flour and grain were made for Liverpool at full rates. To the Continent engage ments were moderate.

The mails of the Canada reached this city, from Boston, last evening. Our European files and letters tions on the probabilities peace as likely to result from the mission of Count Esterhazy to St. Petersburg. The precise nature of the instructions given to that diplomat, nor the tenor of the propositions offered to Russia, were not known, but it was conceded by all parties that the Czar would reject any which were humiliating. Indeed, his organ, published in Brussels, boldly as serts that if Austria has forwarded such an ultimatem as that heretofore reported, peace would be further off than ever. A joint protectorate of the Danubian Principalities by the great powers, Russia included, is likely to result from the negotiations which will probably ensue. It is asserted by a portion of the London press that some of our State officials were well aware of the British enlistment scheme, and for a time connived at it. The Portuguese had forcibly seized on Ambriz, an important portion of the Territory of Western Africa. We publish the treaty concluded between the allied Western Powers and Sweden in full. An American ship, lying off Copenhagen, had caused some anxiety, as it was said she was londed with arms for Russia.

From Bermuda we have papers up to the 25th ult. Advices received there from Antigua state that immediately after the late outrage, committed by Governor Hamilton, in forcibly taking away a colored seaman from the American bark Loango. under pretence that he was a slave, the United States sloop of war Cyane arrived in the harbor and took up a very menacing position towards the forts when demanding reparation. The British sloop of war Medea, however, was on the spot, and managuvred so as to get inside of the Cyane, when a conference took place between the commanders. The result was not known, but it was acknowledged by the English authorities that the black man was not a slave.

We continue elsewhere the publication of the tes timony taken at Cincinnati in the case of the parties arrested upon the charge of designing to violate the neutrality laws. It will be found highly interesting. One John Barbour, a witness, gives a very elaborate history of the movements and designs of the organi zation, whose aim it is to overthrow the British government in Ireland. He was told by one of the delegates to the Astor House Convention that a Catholic priest was at the head of the enterprise, and that thirty other priests were members of the Order. Another delegate said one thousand men had al-ready left New York for Ireland. The Astor House meeting resolved to raise a million of dollars to aid in carrying out the scheme. If Barbour's evidence is to be credited, there is a filibustering league organized, with branches extending all over the United States and Canada, which completely eclipses all previously devised plans. Apropos—Attorney General Cushing has instructed District Attorney McKeon to keep a sharp look out for these plotters The Recall of Mr. Crampton-Another Chap-

It is reported that the administration has sent out to the London Cubinet a positive demand for the recall of Mr. Crampton, the British Ambassador at Washington, and declares its purpose, in the event of a non-compliance with its exactions, promptly to withdraw the exequaturs of Mr. Crampton, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Mathew and Mr. Rowcroft, implicated in the violation of our neutrality laws, in enlistments for the British army in the Crimea.

There can be no question about the fact that Mr. Crampton and the three British Consuls named were engaged in enlisting men for the army of the Crimea, and in violations of the laws of the United States. It is equally clear that it was the duty of our government, on learning the complicity of those functionaries in violating our laws, and in forfeiting their honor, in submitting to be the illegal agents of the London Cabinet in so doing, promptly to demand satisfaction. If that Cabinet assumed the responsibility of the acts of their agents, and undertook to screen them by declaring their proceedings to have been the result of official instructions, it occurs to us that such assumption clearly relieved the agents, and transferred the matter in controversy to the two governments.

The Palmerston Cabinet went further than this: it apologized for the effort at enlistment, and signified to the government at Washington that it had issued instructions to its agents wholly to abstain from any further proceedings of the kind. .

The Hertz trial, at Philadelphia, in Septem ber last, fully disclosed the complicity of the several functionaries named in violations of our laws. The case, then, stands thus:-Mr. Crampton, Mr. Barclay, Mr. Mathew and Mr. Rowcroft were the agents of the government of Great Britain, and as such agents, undertook an elaborate system of enlistments for their prin cipals, in violation of the laws of the United States. On the strength of protests from our government against such acts, her Majesty's Secretary offered an apology and promised future good behavior.

Now, let us survey this question thus brought before us in a practical shape. About eleven months ago the alleged wrongs were committed, and a day or two since we were advised of a diplomatic dinner given by the President at which Mr. Crampton and Senor Marcoleta were guests! It would seem impossible in view of these radical extremes, that there can be pending the serious eruption between the two governments suggested at the commencement of this notice. If the integrity of our laws have been invaded and the honor of our government tarnished by acts of deliberate and wanton and selfish prostitution by her Majesty's agents in this country, we would say that the redress should be as prompt as were the crimes committed. If we, in fact, by the connivance of British functionaries, have been made parties to the war against Russia, in opposition to our obligations of neutrality, it is clear that it is the duty of our government to exact a redress at once, so prompt and decided as to leave no question of our purpose to be a faithful and honest neutral, and to vindicate the outraged laws of our country. It is not material to consider the views of our people upon the naked question of enlistment, nor to consult the manifest indifference that exists in the public mind about the mere matter of recruiting soldiers for a foreign State. The question is one of law, and it involves the honor and the faith of the American govern-

What, then, on this statement, is the judgment of sound reflecting men? If we were in the right-as we certainly were-have we so conducted our affairs as to maintain our vantage ground?

Nearly a whole year has clapsed since the wrong was committed. All the counts in the Philadelphia indictment charge the body of the offence as an occurrence of February, 1855. | much from Albany.

Did it require eleven months to vindicate the outraged honor of our laws? When her Majesty's government assumed the responsibility of the acts of her agents, was it not the duty of the Pierce Cabinet either to have promptly dismissed the offending officials, or, retaining them, to have exacted at once an apology from the London Cabinet; and in the event of a refusal, in whole or in part, to have suspended all intercourse with that government? We hold it to be in the last degree a most undignified and wholly reprehensible course to fall back upon the officials after receiving an insufficient apology from their principals. It thus becomes a mere personal controversy-putting down our government from its position as nation to that of a snapping, snarling change ling. Meanwhile, the President entertains Mr Crampton with an official dinner, and extends to the other officials all the courtesies and rights of British agents. Within the eleven months in which they stand charged and have been morally convicted of violating our laws they have not failed to receive all the consider ration which has been extended to Minister and Consuls of the most favored nations. It it was intended to fall back upon them, was i wise to wait till the statute of limitations had covered their offence with constructive oblivi ousness? If they, and not the government of Great Britain, are to be considered the offenders, does it comport with our dignity as a nation to hold official intercourse with them long after judicial inquiry had settled the question of their guilt? Can they be regarded as offenders against our laws when many months after their complicity in this violation was officially determined, the President of the United States is extending to them not only the civilities of life, but all the rights, honors and exemptions of legal agents

of the British government? In truth, this affair of enlistments has grown into a national farce, in which the President is playing the mountebank. He is degrading our government by his halting, time-serving, cameleon policy. Affairs of honor have been made to assume a new phase, and are conducted certainly in a new way. We commenced as the insulted, wronged and violated party. We found the offenders, charged them with the offence, convicted them, and when they pleaded that they were servants, we appealed to their masters, which was all very well. Having exhausted our efforts at indemnification and apology with the latter, and finding ourselves unable to procure the needful explanations. our Cabinet sneaks away from its real antagonist and burries its stiletto in the hearts of the four officials named.

All this is quite in keeping with the domes tic and foreign policy of the administration. The inaugural was a grand pronunciamento under which we are made to understand that our government maintained armies and navies for the defence and security of the citizen; that he could go abroad beneath its flag and carry over all the earth a national character imparted to him by his government. Spain has been an aggressor, and Spain was to be brought to prompt account and retribution. It is quite needless to go farther than to refer to the results of this scheme of decisive action at Washington, to show how the word of honor has been broken.

Then, again, we have the Walker government of Nicaragua. On its establishment a despatch was sent Mr. Marcy relieving Mar coleta from his position of Minister of that republic. Mr. Marcy, as the lawyers say, served Marcoleta with a copy. It was done even so hastily as illy to conceal the joy of the administration that Central America had at length become pregnant with Anglo-American enterprise. But like the inaugural, this joy was destined to be buried beneath a second thought. Marcoleta was called back and dined at the White House. French was ordered out of the country, citizens were prevented from

going to Nicaragua. Now look over this case. Crampton violates our laws, and there is no doubt about it; he is charged and convicted, and refers the case to his government. Palmerston takes it up, acknowledges the wrong, and avows that we shall have no further cause of complaint. Mr. Buchanan says this is all right-all satisfactory. The Hertz trial takes place, the facts come out, the Pierce Cabinet gets spunky, transfers the case back to Crampton and hi associates, and threatens their dismissal. The Greytown offence was incivility to our Minis ter; Greytown was demolished. The offence and the remedy were neighbors. The enlist ment and its redress are another matter.

What will be the next scene in the farce Another dinner to Crampton, French received. Marcoleta proscribed, Walker a patriot, Central America the card, total backing down on the enlistment, the administration triumphant. For particulars see the delegates to the Cincinnati Convention.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE DEMOCRACY AT SYRACUSE -ENDORSING AND DROPPING THE ADMINISTRA-TION .- Relieved of Prince John Van Buren. and left wholly to the management of our Surveyor of the Port, Mr. John Cochrane, that experienced disciplinarian in the "heavy bu siness" of party dodges, the softs at their State convention for the appointment of delegates to Cincinnati, appear to have whipped round the sharp corners of the Nebraska bill without the slightest apparent damage to the crockery. They, of course, endorse the administration of Mr. Pierce; but they can't endorse him far enough to recommend him for another term. This is equivalent to a notification to the President that even Mr. Cochrane has "carried bim in his arms" long enough, and that the hast that can be done for him now is to let him down as easily as possible. What a pity that Marcy didn't bring the Mosquito question and the Danish Sound dues to the fighting point a year ago! Now he comes too late: for, if the sages of the New York Custom House, in State convention, cannot find a man in the Cabinet, from the President to the Attorney-General, qualified for the succession, it is manifest that they are casting about for their man in other quarters. Next let us hear from the hard shells. Surely, with the administration overboard there can be no difficulty to a re-union.

THE LITTLE FARCE AT ALBANY .- They still keep up the little quadrangular farce at Al bany, in emulation of the triangular squabble at Washington upon the Speakership. Perhaps the late soft transactions at Syracuse will operate to thaw the democratic factions in the Assembly into a reconciliation. If not, we have no objection to their keeping up the little farce a few days longer. We don't expect

THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD ACCIDENT .- It very rarely happens that lives are lost by rail-way accidents without grave fault or mismanagement some where. From the period of the Norwalk accident we have no recollection of any similar disaster that might not have been prevented by proper caution. But we are bound to say that, after a careful perusal of the evidence taken at the inquests at Poughkeepsie, and of the various accounts given by the passengers, the Hudson River Railway Company does not appear fairly chargeable with any blame for the accident of Wednes day. It is open to censure for employing one flagman so tar gone in his dotage that he cannot give intelligible evidence, and another who cannot read the time table; but it does not anpear that the dotage of the one or the igno rance of the other had any share in causing the accident. It may be said, also, that ten minutes are too short a period of time to elapse between the starting of two trains on the same track from the same point : it would undoubtedly be well to let a quarter of an bour or more intervene; but the ten minutes rule might be used for years with safety.

of the Poughkeepsie train, who, it is alleged, left Poughkeepsie before his time, in defiance of the rules of the company. There is a discrepancy be tween his evidence and that of the ticket agent and passengers as to the precise moment of time at which he started; he says eight minutes elaps ed between the two trains-they say from four to six. But on his own showing he started two minutes too soon, and it appears very likely that those two minutes might have been time enough to enable the signal men to stop his train. But even this cannot be unqualifiedly asserted Fancy a train stopped in a snow-storm by the removal of a rail: another train, running thirty miles an hour over iced rails as smooth as glass, coming after it, with only some five minutes between the two: the signal men running through the snow and ice to warn off the latter, but invisible at a hundred yards distance: the conductor and more wary of the passengers, foreseeing the danger, giving the alarm, and leaping off the train-all this has a look of lamentable fatality. Pity is better bestowed than censure.

Blame falls upon Henry Camp, the conductor

It is the first fatal accident that ever hap pened on the Hudson River Railroad. Of all the roads in the country, this is the one which was expected to be the first on the murder list. For many miles the road runs along the river side, and any accident would precipitate the passengers into the water. It was said before the road was opened that we should have repe titions of the Norwalk disaster every six months. No road in the country has sharper or more frequent curves ; we were warned that collisions would be frequent, and that cars would run off the track once a month at least. It is, all things considered, one of the fastest roads in the country; superior in average speed to any American road out of Canada. Yet this is the first fatal accident that has marked its history. The reason is that, from the first, an army of signal men have been employed by the company. It has cost heavy sums to keep so many employed, and the line has paid no dividends; but life has been safe on the road. Add to this that it has generally been managed well, by practical men-that the rules have been framed as much for the safety of the passengers as the profits of the stockholders; and it will be seen at once why and wherein it differs from such lines as the New York and New Haven, the Baltimore and Ohio, and the Camden and Amboy.

THE POLICE INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE-AN UNEXPECTED RESULT .- In another column will be found an important legal opinion of Mr. Dillon, Counsel to the Corporation, on a question submitted to him, "As to the liability of the Corporation for the payment of the bills of Messrs. Nash and Noyes, who were appointed under a resolution of the Police Investigation Committee to act as counsel before them.' The bills of these gentlemen, amounting respectively to \$681 and \$625 for services rendered in the course of the investigation, have been sent in, and if Mr. Dillon's view be correct, they will have to look for payment to the individual members of the committee. Mr. Dillon states that the amended charter of 1849 created an executive department called the Law Department, and prescribed that it should have the charge of and conduct of all the law business of the Corporation and of the depart ments thereof. The Counsel to the Corporation being the chief officer of the department, and attendance upon committees charged with legal investigations being a portion of his duties prescribed by the charter, it is incompe tent, according to him, for the Common Council to relieve him from or delegate any portion of those duties to others without his consent or to throw upon the public treasury the payment of counsel acting independently of him and not appointed by the people This view is confirmed by a recent decision in the Court of Common Pleas, in which it was held that an architect who had been employed by a committee of the Board of Aldermen to prepare plans for a new Washington Market, although his designs had been used and adopted by both Boards, could not recover from the Cor poration for the value of his services, because his retainer was a violation of the ninth section of the amended charter, which prescribes that neither the Common Council nor any member thereof shall perform any executive business whatever.

Two Governors in Nebraska-A Model PROCLAMATION .- In the same number of the Nebraskian newspaper, we have the annual message of the regular Territorial Governor, Izard and a special proclamation from the Governor of the squatters of Nebraska, which is as follows:--

FROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, N. T., Dec. 19, 1855.

I, BENJAMIN P. RANKIN, Governor of the Squatters of Nebrasha, in accordance with an honored usage, do by this my PROCLAMATION order and decree that the Squatters of this Territory assemble at the State House, in Omaha City, on Monday Evening, the 24th, for the purpose of enacting such laws and adopting such regulations as the safety, the progress and the Glory of the ferritory may seem to require. Squatters, attend—fall not, the eyes of the world are upon us and millions of hearts throb with the hopes of your glorious accomplishments.

God and Squatter's RIGHTS!

B. P. RANKIN, Governor of Squatters.

This will do. With such a Governor as Page.

This will do. With such a Governor as Rankin, the squatters of Nebraska will prosper. We hope their good examples of law and order will have a wholesome effect among the belligerent abolitionist and "border ruffians" of Kansas. Success to the squatters of Nebraska!

IMPORTANT IF TRUE.—Our venerable cotemporary of the Courier, who has been long enough at Washington to know, says "that the present Congress has the power to restore the Missouri Compromise, if it pleases," Very

THE LATE DEMOCRATIC DEMONSTRATION AT WASHINGTON-SIGNS OF THE TIMES.-We published yesterday, from our accomplished special reporter at Washington, a full report of the democratic speeches at the party celebration there, of the eighth of January. A perusal of these speeches will satisfy the reader that the democrats in Congress calculate upon an easy and brilliant victory in the Presidential election of November. And it may be so. Everything essential to the success of an opposition party depends upon an early, practical and radical reconstruction, out and out, of the conservative anti-administration elements of the country. The National Business Council of the American party meets in Philadelphia on the 18th February, and their Nominating Coun-cil on the 22d. We shall await the result of their deliberations with some interest; and also the proceedings of the approaching preliminary general convention of the abolition alliance at Pittsburg. Will the American party enlarge their sphere of action, or be reduced to the mere bush fighters of the campaign? That's the all-important question to

WHAT'S THE ODDS ?-At the general term of the Supreme Court for the Fourth district, lately held at Ballston Spa-present, Justices Allen, James and Rockes-Judge James delivered a lengthened opinion affirming the constitutionality of our Liquor law. Very well. What's the odds? Is not the law universally and in every essential feature defunct ?--so emphatically dead that there is no necessity for a repeal? Such are the mummeries of

THE LATEST NEWS BY ELECTRIC AND PRINTING TELEGRAPHS.

A FORTNIGHT LATER FROM CALIFORNIA Arrival of the Prometheus at New Orleans.

The Northern Light en route for New York with \$600,000.

DESPERATE BATTLES WITH THE INDIANS.

&c., &c.,

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10, 1856 The steamship Prometheus arrived here to-day, fro San Juan del Norte, with San Francisco dates to the 20th of December, brought down on the Pacific side by the steamship Cortez.

The steamship Northern Light was to leave San Juan on the 4th instant, for New York, with six hundred

Affairs in Nicaragua were progressing favorably. The California news is unimportant, but from Oregon there is interesting intelligence concerning the troubles

with the Indians. Another filibustering expedition, said to be five hundred strong, is reported to have landed in Lower Cali-

In the San Francisco markets there was but little doing Breadstuffs are dull. Mess pork was quoted at \$35.

The arrivals during the fertnight, from Atlantic ports comprised the clipper ships Ocean Telegraph, from Ne

York, and Keystone, from Boston. Several battles had been fought between the white and Indians, and numbers had been killed on both

In an encounter near Walla Walla river, Capt. Ber nett, Lieut. Barrow and three privates were killed, and In another battle, at Puget's Sound, Lieut. Slaughter

and several others were killed. General Wool was arranging preliminaries for a vigor ous campaign against the Indians at an early day.

Interesting from the State Capitol. EVERAL MORE TRIALS—NO NEARER A SPEAKED THAN EVER—THE THREE PARTIES STANDING OUT UPON THEIR MUSCLE—VARIOUS ATTEMPTS MADE BY THE KNOW NOTHINGS TO GET MR. ODELL IN

THE CHAIR INDIRECTLY-MEMBERS REFUSED TO IT UNTIL A SPEAKER SHALL BE CHOSEN, ETC. ALBANY, Jan. 11, 1856. the last ten days. Only two trials this morning and no variation. Several efforts were made to adopt resolutions whereby a Speaker might be chosen. The first was by Mr. Prescott, K. N., declaring that upon the second vote; the person having the plurality of votes be declared elected. This gentleman accused the black Sewardites with acting very inconsistently, because at Washington

they are strenuous for a plurality vote, whilst at Albany, they are preventing it. The gentleman's proposition was rejected. Mr. G. A. Dudley, K. N., proposed that no per diem should be paid members so long as the House was without a Speaker. This would'nt go down. Mr. Duganne wanted four more trials, and the member

House was without a Speaker. This would'nt go down. Mr. Duganne wanted four more trials, and the member receiving the highest vote on each trial should be deglared temperary Speaker. I aid on the table. Mr. Hyde, K. N., wanted to confine members to vote for the three highest cancidates, but his desire was tabled, nearly two to one, though several scattering democrats voted in favor of it.

The Hon. Wm. C. Coon, a Know Nothing, representing the first district of Tompkins county, offered a resolution expelling all reporters for the press who neglect to give a report in their papers of all the names of members upon every question when the ayes and nocs are taken. And his resolution actually received thirty-four votes.

Mr. Carpenter (Sewardite) sent up a resolution, declaring that the Know Nothing party, being in a 'purality, are responsible for the difficulty of not electing a Speaker.

From what was exhibited to-day it is svident that, after a trial of two weeks, the members of the House are no nearer an organization than they were on the first day. There is an unjelding spirit prevading each section, each branch as determined as can be to stand upon their respective platforms. What the result will actually be it is absolutely impossible for any one to conceive. The Know Nothings have thus far concentrated the highest number of votes upon a single candidate for speaker. All the Sewarditee remain firm and united. The democrats are so far spent, that out of forty-seven votes there has been unity of only twenty-eight. They will never unite upon a single candidate. The hards and softe are as bitter against each other as they possibly can be.

The House held a seasion in the afternoon, when a resolution was defeated declaring a continuous session till a Speaker shall be chosen. The majority were not ready to confine themselves, as petit jurors are compelled to be, to agree or starve. They took a few more votes of the "same sort," and then adjourned.

United States Scantor from Pennsylvania HARRISBURG, Jan. 11, 1856.

The democratic Senatorial caucus met this evening, and voted for their candidate for United States Senator as fol lows:-Robbins, 15; Foster, 13; Buckaloo, 6; Porter, 7 Jones, 8; McCaulles, 6. Scattering, 9. Whole number of votes, 82. Necessary to a choice, 42. Ten other bal lots, with a nearly similar result, were had. The eleventh ballot stood—Bigler, 26; Buckaloo, 14; Robbins, 12 Fester, 10; Johnson, 8. Scattering, 12. The caucus is Mr. Bigler received the nomination for United State

Senator on the sixteenth ballot.

Wisconsin Affairs. THE GOVERNORSHIP.

MILWAUKIE, Jan. 11, 1856. MILWAUKIE, Jan. 11, 1850.

The Wisconsin Legislature organized yesterday. In

the Senate Lieuterant Governor McArthur acted as Prosident, and Byron Paine, republican, was elected clerk. In the House, Mr. Hall, democrat, was elected Speaker, and Judge Armstrong, democrat, elerk. Mr. Bashford to-day demanded possession of the executive office from overnor Barstow. The latter declined to give it up and the case is now before the Supreme Court.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 11, 1856. No. 1.—United States, vs. Pearson B. Redding. Judge Wayne delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decision of the District court for the Northern district of

motion was made by Mr. Bibb to docket and dismiss the case which was supported by Hon. J. J. Crittendon, and opposed by Attorney General Cushing.

No 38.—Jas. M. Copper, v. Rusch C. Roberts. Argament by Truman Smith for defendant, and by Mr. Vinton manifesting and the complexity of the complexity of

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Petty's bill, amending the Naturalization laws, was referred to the Judiciary Committee, consisting of Mesars. Noxon, Sickles and Wadsworth. BILLS INTRODUCED, MIC

Mr. SPENCER introduced a bill for the relief of St. Luke's Hospital, New York.

Mr. BRADFORD introduced a bill appointing Abijah Moss,

Mr. Bradform introduced a bill appointing Abijah Moss, D. S. Dickinson and D. S. Browne, as commissioners to locate a second State Lanatic Asylum Mr. Brooks gave notice of a bill to amend the charter of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company; also a bill to amend the act of April, 1849, for the incorporation of insurance companies.

Mr. Interoflered a resolution, (which was adopted,) requiring all caimants to present full details in writing of their claims, in items, and verified by affidavits.

The following select committee was appointed on the subject of the enumeration of the inhabitants of the State, and the apportionment of Senators and representatives:—Messrs. Upham, Lee and Kelly.

Mr. Brooks intr duced a resolution directing the Committee on Library to report as to the expediency of procuring the records of the Senate of the State of New York, recently found in a farm house near Kingston, embodying manuscript journals, messages of Governor Clinton, &c. Adopted.

Assembly.

Assembly.

ALBANY, Jan. 11, 1856.

Two ballots were had for Speaker, without a choice. Mr. Odell had 44, Mr. Pendergast 35, and Mr. Bailey 29.

The Americans again introduced the plurality resolution, but it was postponed indefinitely, on the motion of Mr. Woods, of New York, by 73 to 51, Messrs. Bancus, Tremble and Wright, democrats, and Deshler, Fowier and Lafever, whigs, voting with the Americans.

Mr. G. A. Dudley moved that, after the 11th inst., no per diem allowance be received by members until a Speak-or is elected. Laid on the table, by 64 to 58.

Mr. DUGANNE moved that four ballots be taken, the votes being confined to the four highest candidates, and votes being confined to the four highest candidates, and that the candidate on the last ballot receiving a plurality be elected Speaker. Postponed indefinitely.

Various other attempts were made to organize by the Americans, but were all defeated.

Mr. Carpinyira (republican) offered a resolution that the Americans have no right to ask or expest an organization or the House, not having a majority of the votes, and pending a motion thereon the House adjourned till half past 3 P. M.

half past 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSIONThe Assembly met at 3½ P. M., and took six unsuccessful ballots for Speaker, as follows:—Odell, 45; Pendergrast, 34; Beiley, 26.

Mr. E T. Woods moved to protract the session till a Speaker is elected.
The motion was lost.
Mr. Duganne moved the fellowing preamble and resolu-

Whereas, the Americans are desirous of organizing be House in order to proceed with the business of legislation; House in order to proceed with the therefore—
Resolved, That Heary A. Pendergrast be declared Speaker,
and John S. Nafew Clerk, and that the doorkeeper be gives to
ard John S. Nafew Clerk, and that the doorkeeper to the Cuspin te straight whigs, and the assistant doorkeeper to louse soits.

Laid on the table, and the House ac journed. Rejection of the Texas Debt Bill, &c.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 11, 1856. We have dates from Galveston to the 29th ult. The

Texas Debt bill had been rejected in the Legislature by six majority. A motion to reconsider the vote was postponed Christmas day was the coldest ever known in Texas,

Great damage was done to fruit trees by the ice.

United States Agricultural Society.

Washington, Jan. 10, 1855.

There was a full attendance this morning. Many papers were read and ordered to be published. A list of officers was reported, with an expression of regret at the declination of Mejor Poore, of Massachusetts. M. P. Wilder was unanimously elected President, and one Vice President was chosen from each State, including Simon Brown, of Massachusetts; J. P. Beekman, of New York;

The following is the Executive Committee King, of New York; A. L. Elwyn, of Pennsylvania; D. J. Browne, of the Pistrict of Columnia; John Jones, of De-laware; N. W. Dean, of Wisconsin; Bichard P. Waters, of Massachusetts; W. S. King, Secretary; and B. B. French,

Isaac Newton, of Pennsylvania; Anthony Kimmell, of

Maryland; and G. W. P. Custis, of Virginia.

Massachusers; W. F. Alig, Section Treasurer.
Geo, W. P. Custis made an eloquent valedictory address, when the meeting adjourned sinc dic.
The next annual exhibition of the Association takes place in Philadelphia next fall. Fatal Railroad Accident.

Afron, Ill., Jan. 11, 1856.

A freight train on the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad ran off the track yesterday moraling, and five persons were killed, namely:—Mr. King, the engineer; Wesley Davis, fireman; John Morrison, of Dunkirk, and Messrs. Bates and Doake, of Decatur, Illinois.

Destructive Fire at Charleston, S. C. A fire on Sunday in that city destroyed the warehouse of Mazzek & Son, containing 500 bales of cotton, and a considerable quantity of rice. The loss is estimated at \$75,000. The property was on storage belonging to different owners, and is mostly insured.

Fire at New Rochelle.

New Rochelle, Jan. 11, 1856. destroyed by fire to-day.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1856.
Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State 5's, 82½; Reading, 40½; Long Island, 43½; Morris Canal, 13; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43½. PHILADELPHIA IRON MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 10, 1856.

Extensive inquirtes are being made for pig iron for future delivery, but no new sales. A rumored sale of 6,000 tons is not credited. Retail sales of 220 tons, at \$23, \$25 and \$24 for Nos. 1, 2 and 3.70ther descriptions quiet but firm.

Novel Census Returns.—A census taker in Adams county, Illinois, makes the following return from one of his townships:—Mrs. Naoma Thomas is the oldest tady in the townships:—Mrs. Naoma Thomas is the oldest tady in the township, but three men over 70 years old. There are fifteen live widows in the township, and some seven California widows. I would like to see the township that could turn out a better looking set of widows than Columbus. I should think Columbus is the place for widowers to get their money back. There are some girls there too—Miss Maria Wilkes weighs two hundred and sixty pounds, and Miss Raugh weighs two hundred and twenty-five pounds. There are three old ladies that weigh two hundred and fifty pounds each.

The New York Weekly Herald. NEWS FROM RUROPE, SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, SOUTH PACIFIC, MEXICO, AUSTRALIA, ETC. TREA-SURY REPORT, CONGRESSIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS, ETC., ETC.

The WREELY HERALD will be published at eleven o'clock this morning. Its contents will be phousined at eleven o'clock this morning. Its contents will embrace news from Europe, South and Central America, the South Pacific, &c.; Legislative and for mailing, can be had at the counter. Price, sixpense.

Gold Medal.—The Only Gold Medal Award-ed at the last fair of the American Institute, for colored photo-graphs, was to ROUT, 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin artest.

100 Bushels Daguerrectypes of the Voters of the country are proposed to be sent to the Representatives in Congress, with a memorial to that body urging immediate organization, and demanding work or no pay. Patriess will sit for the portraits at 250 Broadway; cost, 25 cents; transporta-

Reduction in Prices of Winter Clothing for Reduction in Frices of Winter Ciothing for men and boys—Alfred Munros & Co. bave marked down thet men and boys overcoats, business coats, tancy cassimers pants vests, velvet, cashmers and colored; silk vests, and gontlemen' travelling slawls. The above articles have been marked dow from ten to twenty per cent, for the purpose of reducing the stock, to make room for spring goods.

Al.FRED MUNROE & CO., 441 Broadway.

Best French Patent Leather Boots, from \$5 to \$7, made to order by A. BAKER, 15 Ann street; dress boots, French calf, warranted, \$3.75; wout boots, \$4; double soled waterproof, \$4.50. A saving of 20 to 50 per cent in your boot bills. Try them.

Waterproof Boots, Double and Cork Soles; patent leather dress and grained leather boots. Also rabber toots and over shoes. Paris boots, just received from most celebrated makers, by EUGENE FERRIS & SON.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—Our Liberal and admirable plan of exchanging our new and intest improved sewing machines for oid machines of every kind, is bailed with pleasure by hundreds. The Avery, Wilson, Grover & Baker, Hunt, Dorcas and ener inferior machines, are coming in rapidy to be exchanged. The chance for a profitable bargain is a great one. Apply at our New Tork office personality, or by letter, E. M. SINGER, & CO., No. 223 Broad way.

Malaga Grapes, Just Received, in Fine order, will be sold wholesale or retail, by JOHN TAYLOR, Broadway, corner of Franklin sirget.

Allsopp's Pale Ale, Bass & Co.'s Pale Ale, Barclay, Perkins & Co.'s London brown stont and stout, landing ex Amszon; Wulr & Sons' Ediaburgh ale, in store. For sale by JOHN LUNCAN & SONS, No. 305 Broadway.

Christadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees excile admiration a mong all councisseurs in art. A suite of cleant private apartments for applying his incomparable dye, the only reliable article of its kind. Wholesale and retail at CHRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor Monae.

Batchelor's Heir Dye .- Wigs and Tonpees The best in the world. This unrivalled and original dye is applied in twelve private rooms. Batchelor's was and transfer have improvements over all others, being orb d'ouverners. See all of the companion of the catabilehment. BATCHEUDE'S, 23 Broadway.